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e Evening S

TWO CENTS.

Asked as to whether he believed that Mr. Cleveland had sent an agent to Cuba Mr. McCreary declined to commit himself. When shown a report to this effect he said:

"That may be simply a guess, no authority is given, and such a mission would, of course, be secret."

PLEADED GUILTY.

The Robbery of the Eckington Rail-

road Office.

Monroe D. Shenk today pleaded guilty to

breaking into the office of the Soldiers'

Home and Eckington Railroad Company

the night of the first of last February, and

stealing therefrom \$206 in cash and \$150 in |

In answer to the inquiries of Judge Cole

District Attorney Birney explained that

masked and armed Shenk overpowered the

night watchman or superintendent, and

then made off with his booty. Later, said Mr. Birney, Shenk was arrested, together with Grace Gooding and one Wm. I. Rob-erts. Yesterday an indictment was return-

ed jointly charging Shenk and Roberts with breaking into the office and robbing it, and

TO PROMOTE GEN. MILES

Report in Payor of Making Him Lieutenant

No Public Hearing Given, But the

Committee Discussed the Proposi-

tion Thoroughly.

The House committee on military affairs

today decided to report favorably to the

House the resolution to bestow the rank of

lieutenant general on Gen. Nelson A.

vived in the army of the United States, in

order that when, in the opinion of the

President and Senate, it shall be deemed

proper to acknowledge the distinguished

services of the major general commanding

the army, rendered in the volunteer army

during the late civil war and in command

of expeditions against hostile Indians in

the frontier states and territories, the

grade of lieutenant general may be special-

ly conferred: Provided, however, that when

the said grade of lieutenant general shall

have once been filled and become vacant

this joint resolution shall thereafter ex-

pire and become of no effect: Provided fur

her, that nothing in this resolution shall

increase the number of general officers of

the army." The vote was 8 to 4, in favor of

How the Vote Stood.

Those who voted for the resolution were

(all republicans): Hull of Iowa, Curtis of

New York, Marsh of Illinois, Woomer of

Pennsylvania, Griffin of Wisconsin, Parker

opposed were (republicans): Bishop of Mich-

who might be interested. This decision was

who were waiting in the corridor outside of

the committee room. Although Gen. Miles had been invited to come before the com-

mittee he did not put in an appearance.

This decision was reached because the com-

reflections upon the character or career of

Question of Permanency.

resolution, however, that as the lieutenant

general's rank had been conferred upon

Gens. Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and

Schofield as a recognition of their eminent

services in commanding large armies in im-

portant actions, they would only approve

the resolution if the rank was to be perma-

nently established for the head of the army,

A substitute for the resolution was of-fered by Mr. Parker to make the rank a

permanent one, but this proposition was ost by a tie vote—6 to 6. The argument was

advanced in its support that the standing

army of the United States, although com-

paratively small, is large enough to demand

a lieutenant general as its commander. Al-though little was said about Secretary La-

mont's report against the resolution re-cently sent to the Senate committee, the

democratic members made their arguments

along the lines of that letter. Mr. McClel-lan gave notice that he reserved the right

to make a minority report to the House against the resolution, but the members who voted against it have not yet decided

THEY HAVE A REMEDY.

How Workmen on Government Build-

ings Can Recover Dues.

The appeal for relief of the workmen on

the government barracks at Hot Springs

has not yet been received at the War De-

partment, but upon hearing of the case the

officials made it plain that the workmen

had their remedy in their own hands, if the

contractor has failed to pay them their

wages, as reported. The last Congress

passed an act intended to meet exactly

such cases as this, for up to that time, there being no way in which a person who

had supplied material or labor upon pub-lic works could garnished the contractor,

many abuses of workingmen had occurred. This act was approved October 13, 1894, and was entitled "An act for the protection

and was entitied. An act for the protection of persons furnishing material and labor in the construction of public works." It provides in substance that government contractors must include in their bonds an obligation to promptly meet all such bills for material and labor, and upon their fallure the sufferers may secure upon small

hether to make such a report.

the resolution.

Miles. The resolution is as follows:

ed. That the gra

car itckets.

IN A TURKISH JAIL

Rev. Mr. Knapp, the American Missionary, Arrested.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS LIKELY

Red Cross Agents and Others May Be Expelled.

THE EMBASSIES ACTIVE

Copyright, 1896 by the Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6, via Sofia, Bulgaria, April 7.-Advices received here today from Diarbekir indicate beyond any reasonable doubt that the Rev. Mr. George C. Knapp, one of the American missionaries at Bitlis, is confined in the jail at Diarbekir, capital of the vilayet of that name, in Turkish Armenia, and that serious

likely to follow. The Turkish government, replying to the representations of the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. John W. Riddle, has announced, through the grand vizier and through the minister for foreign affairs, that no news has been received by the porte regarding the reported expulsion of the Rev. Mr. Knapp from Bitlis, and it was intimated that if it was true he had arrived at Diarbekir it would appear that the local authorities were desirous of se-cretly expelling the American missionary. But the latest news from Diarbekir shows that this cannot possibly be the case, as it is further announced that the Rev. Mr. Knapp is to be sent from Diarbekir to Alexandretta, a seaport on the Bay of Is-kanderun, opening into the eastern portion

of the Mediterranean, there to be either shipped out of the country or delivered to the representatives of the United States.

At the first intimation of trouble the United States charge d'affaires, after com-municating with the porte and receiving the unsatisfactory reply cited above, cabled to Washington for further instructions, and it is now said that the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting of the flagship Minneapolis, commanded by Ad-miral T. O. Selfridge, and the cruiser Marblehead, will shortly assemble in the Gulf of Iskanderum and at the same time a formal protest against the treatment of the American missionaries may be made to the porte, coupled with the demand for an adequate indemnity for the damage recently done to the property of Americans.

May Expel All Missionaries.

The imprisonment and proposed expulsion from the Turkish dominions of the Rev. Mr. Knapp is, however, understood to be but a preliminary to the expulsion of all the Christian missionaries, mostly Americans, English and French Catholics, from Asiatic Turkey, and, possibly, from European Turkey.

Besides, it is rumored that the agents of the American Red Cross Society, now distributing relief funds in Aslatic Turkey, in ber's children have all had the di are also to be expelled from that part of the empire. In support of this report it is stated that an imperial irade providing for the expulsion from Turkey of the Christian Red Cross Society has already been signed by the sultan, although it has not yet been That this is the case would seem to be

proved by the activity at the French and British embassies during the past few days. and by the visits which the United States charge d'affaires has made to the porte. It is also known that a panic exists among the Armenians of the district of Suedich, owing, it is explained, to the presence there, for some unknown reason, of a strong force of Turkish troops.

Charge Against Mr. Knapp.

The United States charge d'affaires has obtained from the porte the assurance that the Vall of Aleppo has been instructed to protect the American missionaries in the Suedich district.

Of course, in the matter of the arrest, imprisonment and proposed expulsion of the Rev. Mr. Knapp, as in all other cases of a similar nature, there are two sides to the question. The claim made by the friends of the American missionary is that he is being unjustly persecuted by the Turkish authorities. On the other hand, the Turkish officials assert that the Rev. Mr. Knapp has persistently encouraged Knapp has persistently encouraged ious movements among the Armenians, spite of several official warnings. It should be added, however, that a dis-interested observer, Mr. Hampson, the Brit-

ish consul at Bitlis, has carefully inquired into the charges brought against Mr. Knapp

and has pronounced them to be absurd.

The American missionary, nevertheless, was informed that it had been decided to try him before the criminal court on the charge of conspiring against the Turkish government, and he was notified to appear government, and ne was not ned to appear for trial. This was in February last. Mr. Knapp thereupon placed the matter before United States Minister Terrell, and asked for the latter's advice. Mr. Terrell telegraphed the missionary to obey the orders of the Turkish authorities, under protest rending action were the formal terrel and the second of the terrel and th protest, pending action upon the part of the United States minister here. Mr. Terreil then notified the porte that he would consent to having Mr. Knapp tried in the manner proposed, and suggested that the case be brought before a mixed commission. It was later decided to try the missionary here, in the presence of a representative of the United States government. But, it ap-pears, the roads were so blocked with snow until the end of last month that the missionary was unable to travel to this city. sionary was unable to travel to this city.

Hence, it seems, his arrest and imprisonment at Diarbekir, pending his expulsion from Asiatic Turkey, and also, it seems, the determination of the sultan to expel all

Christian missionaries and agents of the American Red Cross Society from Turkey. NO ALARM FELT HERE.

State Department Fully Advised

About Missionary Knapp. The officials at the State Department are fully aware of the condition of the missionaries in Turkey, and of the developments in the case of Missionary Knapp, who is reported by cable to be in confinement at Diabekir, but they refuse to discuss the matter in any phase. However, it is apparent they do not feel under any great degree of apprehension as to serious trouble in Turkey. In addition to their private cable advices from Charge Riddle, they have the beaefit of the presence and advice of United States Minister Terrell, who was the State Department again this morning. Consequently their state of mind appears to be justifiable.

It is quite certain that no orders have

gone forward to Admiral Selfridge to gather his fleet in the Gulf of Iskanderun, or to make any sort of a demonstration.

Although he has a large measure of discretion and authority in the movements of

his ships, it is unlikely that he would go so far as to make a naval demonstration without the sanction and direction of the

Navy Department.

Admiral Selfridge's ships are well scatter-

was about to make a demonstration in force with all three vessels. All May Be Expelled.

So far as the case of Missionary-Knapp is concerned, it presents no feature of novelty, and the only point involved on its face is the old question of extra territorial jurisdiction by our legation in Turkey. The State Department has insisted upon the ex ercise of this right steadfastly, and the correspondence sent to the present Congress relative to the Armenian troubles shows that although the Turkish govern ment has always interposed obstacles to the exercise of this right, it has generally conceded the point, and it is presumed that the outcome in the case of Mr. Knapp will be the same. The more serious aspect of the matter is brought to light by the renewal of the report that emanated from Constantinople some weeks ago to the ef-fect that there is to be a general expulsion of all foreign missionaries from Turkish

Notwithstarding the reticence shown at Notwithstarding the reticence shown at the State Department in reference to this subject, it is believed that there is some real foundation for the report. Probably the reason for the reserve shown by the department in its treatment of this matter is to be accounted for by a desire on its part to avoid giving offense to another great power by making making the belief its part to avoid giving offense to another great power by making public its belief that this power is really responsible for the attempt to expel the missionaries, but that is the fact, and the story has come to Washington with every appearance of verity that the American and other foreign missionaries are to be driven out from Armenia only to make room for a church that they do not represent. However, this is not to be brought about without the most earnest resistance upon the part of international complications are more than most earnest resistance upon the part of our government, and it happens that in the present case the United States has a much better opportunity to consistently make the issue against the expulsion of its citizens than it would have in the case of other nations than Turkey

nations than Turkey.

As a general principle, the United States has conceded the right of a nation to expel objectionable foreigners from its territories, but it happens that in the case of Turkey treaty stipulations come to the rescue of the missionaries in a roundabout fashtreaty supurations
the missionaries in a roundabout fasnion. The French government has a treaty
with Turkey explicitly conferring the right
of their missionaries to reside and work in
Turkey, and as the United States has a
treaty with Turkey including the usual government is that we have as good a right as the French to maintain our missionaries in that country, and upon that point the issue will be made if it should finally come to the promulgation of the irade of expul-

DESERTED THE WHITE HOUSE

Measles Causes a Hasty Departure for Woodley.

The Cabinet Meeting Today Postponed -Little Esther Taken Down With a Mild Case.

The meeting of the cabinet today was postponed without date owing to the sudden appearance of the measles in the presidential household. Private Secretary Thurregular course, and to prevent the possibility of its transmission to the White House, Mr. Thurber has absented himself from his own domicile for the past week and made his residence at the White House. However this step was of no avail, for this morning the tell tale eruption suddenly appeared on little Esther Cleveland, marking her as the first victim at the White House To prevent the spread of the disease among the families of the cabinet officers, word was sent by telegraph to the various de-partments that there would be no meeting of the cabinet today, and steps were also taken to combat the disease in the house-

Hasty Departure for Woodley.

Orders were sent to Woodley, the President's residence out of town, to put the place in shape for the immediate reception of the family, and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by all of the children, left the White House to make their residence at Woodley until the disease has run its course. Little Esther was taken away in a separate carriage, and in the hope of confining the disease as much as possible, she will be secluded at Woodley from the other ci lidren. Meanwhile the President and Mr. Thurber will keep house at the White House until the measles has run its course in the family and the mistress and children may safely return.

The Kindergarten Closed.

One effect of the appearance of the disease was the immediate abandonment of the kindergarten, which has been so successfully operated in quarters specially fitted for the children at the White House. The attendance was not confined to the President's children, but about a dozen of the smaller children of the cabinet families end of friends of Mrs. Cleveland were regular attendants. The teacher, Miss Bethmann, removed from the White House at the same time that the family left. the same time that the family left. It is said that Esther's attack is a mild one, and will yield to skillful treatment and careful nursing in due course of time.

THE "RECORD VOTE."

Mr. Boutelle's Position Not Equivocal or Uncertain.

The statement in The Star's report of the vote on the Cuban resolutions, that "Mr. Boutelle, who had made himself conspicuous by his opposition to the report, made no effort to secure the yeas and nays," does Mr. Boutelle injustice. He was unaware that the resolutions had been reached until members began to arise, as he was conversing with a member while Mr. Wads-worth was talking about seeds. Mr. Boutelle arose and was counted "conspicu-cusly" on the demand for the yeas and nays, and voted distinctly on the roll call. Of course it was altegether improbable that Mr. Boutelle, who has opposed the measure so vigorously throughout in seyeral emphatic speeches on the floor, would be inclined to avoid a record vote. In fact, he had insisted on this vote from the first.

Baltimore and Ohio Asks a Hearing. George E. Hamilton, attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio road in the District of Co lumbia, has replied to the notification given to the road some days ago in regard to vacating the square between Delaware avenue G and H and 1st streets. Mr. Hamilton asks for a hearing when the Secretary of the Interior may have placed before him the history of the occupation of the square by the road. The request will be complied with

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The training ship Essex left Newport R. I., today on her summer cruise in the Mediterranean. The cruiser Detroit sailed from Shanghai yesterday for a trip up the Yang-tse-Klang. The flagship Newark sailed from Bahia, Brazil, yesterday for Hampton Roads.

Army Orders.

An Exciting Scene on Fifteenth Street This Morning.

BRAVERY OF THE CLERK IN CHARGE

Favor Street Railway Extension. The Flames Put Out Finally by the

LITTLE MAIL DESTROYED

Engines.

One of the most remarkable fires that ever occurred in this city broke out on the Capital Traction Company's cable tracks at 11:25 o'clock this morning. Mail car No. 1 caught fire en route, and before the flames were extinguished was so badly burnt that only an extended visit to the repair shops will put it in condition again. The mail car was at the end of a threecar train coming east, and was carrying considerable mail matter from Georgetown and way stations. J. B. Shugrue was in charge of the car. Just about the time the train reached the junction at 15th street and New York avenue the little coal-oil stove, which was used for heating purposes, exploded, and almost before Shugrue realized what had happened the interior of the car was one mass of flames.

It made the liveliest kind of a fire, and



street was thronged with pedestrians and vehicles at the time, and the sight of a street car on fire drew hundreds more to the scene. An alarm was turned in from the box at the corner of 15th and G streets, and the engines responded promptly. As soon as the conductor in charge of the train saw what was going on behind him he uncoupled the rear car and the brakes were applied, so that it came to a stop between the treasury and the Riggs House. The rest of the train pulled away, and there the burning car stood surrounded by a curious crowd.

Bravery of the Clerk.

Mail Clerk Shugrue showed that in an curred on a railway car, notwithstanding the fact that it was in a way an amusing fire and devoid of dignity, but Shugcue stood at his post amid the fiames, with never a thought of jumping off into the cool air outside. He devoted his attention entirely to looking after the mail intrusted to his charge, and he threw bag after bag out onto the street away from the flames. A big mail wagon was standing at the corner, where it regularly meets the mail car to turn over matter from the northern sections of the city. As far as possible the bags were tossed into the wagon as they were thrown from the car, and in this way all signs of the fire were quickly removed.

When the engines reached the scene it ook but a few minutes to subdue the flames. The chemical engine did the work, and there was no call for axes or ladders.

Traffic Was Blocked. The whole affair only lasted some ten or twelve minutes, but for that length of time traffic was blocked on the avenue and 14th street lines. When the fire was out the car was run down on to the track which leads to the power house on the avenue. The chemical engine went along with it, and after it was run onto the siding continued to play on the embers. The inside of the car was completely wrecked, and the front part, around the doors, and windows, was charred. Shugrue was very reticent after the occurrence, referring all to Postmaster Willett. He insisted that very little if any mail was destroyed. He went at once to the post office, as soon as he had seen all his matter taken care of, to make a report to the proper officials

TO WHOOP UP MCKINLEY.

A Big Anti-Quay Meeting Proposed in Philadelphia.

It is learned here that arrangements have been made in Philadelphia for a big mass meeting on Saturday night for the purpose of whooping up McKinley. It will be an anti-Quay meeting in disguise. It is probable that resolutions indorsing the candidacy of McKinley will be passed.

The meeting will be held in the Academy of Music, and the presumption is that it will be under the auspices of the Protective Tariff League. If the projectors of the plan succeed as they hope to do, the impression will be given to the country that Pennsylvania is really for McKinley, and is held in line for Quay through

treasurer of Philadelphia, is at the head of this new McKinley move. He is an anti-Quay leader. David Martin is also supposed to be at the back of the scheme.

A committee having the meeting in charge came to Washington a few days ago, and extended invitations to Gen. Grosvenor and Senator Sherman to be present Saturday night and make speeches. It is not known whether either will accept, but it is thought that they will not, as it would further increase the hostility of the anti-McKinley men to the Ohio can-didate. Other prominent men have been invited, and some of them may accept. Several laboring men of Philadelphia will

make speeches. Patents Allowed. Twenty-one patents were granted Tolbert Lanston of this city today on a machine for making justified lines of type. Patents were allowed William H. Linger for a

pring bed bottom and James A. Maloney Admiral Selfridge's ships are well scattered at present: His flagship, the San Francisco. IJ at Piraeus; the Minneapolis is at Taranto, Italy, making small repairs, and the Marblehead is at Mersine. It is possible that the intention of the admiral to move one of the ships to Alexandretta, which is on the Guif of Iskandarun, and has been made headquarters for the fleet, may have given rise to the idea that he

A Grade Crossing Bill to Be Introduced by

Mr. McMillan. Satisfactory Agreement With the Baltimore and Ohio Road Renched-

Within a day or two Senator McMillan will introduce in the Senate a bill requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to change the system of tracks in this city and to abolish grade crossings. This bill has been the subject of discussion between the chairman of the Senate District committee and representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio road for some time, and an agree-ment has about been reached between them with regard to the chief point in controversy, the time that is to be given the road in which to make the improvement required. The bill will, in general, follow the lines of that introduced two or three years ago requiring the road together the city on a single viaduct elevated from the street sufficiently to give the street traffic free access, beneath. The engineering details of this project will be left largely with the engineer authorities of the District, and the bill to be introduced by Mr. McMillan will embrace the general outlines of the plan

plan.

The railroad company was addressed carly in the session with reference to the long-pending project for abolishing grade crossings in this city, but for some months no satisfactory response was received. When the road went into the hands of receivers during the winter Mr. McMillan again during the winter Mr. McMillan again wrote to President, Cowen and called attention anew to the necessity of getting some plan put in shape at this session. Later Mr. Hamilton, the representative of the road in all matters islating to legislation, called on the Senator and presented the railroad's proporition, which was practically that embodied in the Sherman bill of two years ago. The railroad, however, wanted more time in which to begin and to complete the operations than Senator McMillan thought advisable to grant. On this point there were several consultations, until at last an agreement has been reached and a period has been fixed that is satisfactory to both sides.

Waiting for a Report.

Waiting for a Report.

Meanwhile the District Commissioners are considering the bill for the depression of the tracks of the Pennsylvania road in South Washington, and until a report is received from them no action, of course, will be taken by the committee. It is understood at the Capitol that the engineers of the District government and of the railroad company are in constant communication, and that work is being done in preparation of a plan work is being done in preparation of a plan mutually acceptable to the railroad and the District government. Senator MeMillan said this afternoon that he was highly gratified at the prospect of securing legislation out these two vexatious problems at this session. The chief difficulty in the past has always been to reach an agreement with the railroad companies, and all propositions have been antagonized by the representatives of those great corporations. Friends of both roads are in decided evidence on the floor of both House and Senate, and it is practically impossible to secure action unless there has been a certain amount of "give-and-take" in the negotiathe record for bravery established by mail clerks in the regular railway mail service. It was just as hot a fire as if it had octime is of more moment than engineering details, as the financial condition of the road is now such as to make it exceedingly difficult for the company to meet ordinary obligations, let alone the inauguration of an enterprise that will cost several million dollars.

Favor Street Railway Extensions.

Messrs. Herman T. Walbridge and Chapin Brown called on Senator McMillan this afternoon for the purpose of urging speedy action upon the Commissioners' omnibus street railway bill recently submitted. Property that they own and represent s located in the territory adjoining the way all signs of the fire were quickly removed. Fortunately, Shugrue was not hurt, though he will probably need a new uniform, and it will take some time for the smell of smoke to get out of his nostrils. While the fire engines were on their way the proposition was made to raise the brakes and let the car run down the grade to meet them. This would have been a novel way of handling a fire, to take it to the extinguishers; but the proposition was not seriously considered. but they especially desired that at least one of the main reads of the city should be allowed to run a line through that section, which is the land lying north of Co-lumbia road, west of 14th street and east of the Zoo. They were told by the Sena-tor that the main difficulty in the way of permitting the extensions suggested in the Commissioners' bill is the present condition of Columbia road, which he thought to be

entirely too narrow to allow an electric entirely too narrow to allow an electric road to occupy it.

This road, Senator McMillan thinks, is the main driveway north of the city, and is the outlet for all vehicles driven north on Connecticut avenue. There is now pending a project for the widening of the road by setting the curby back a few feet and it. setting the curbs back a few feet, and it is possible that this work may go on si-multaneously with any street railway exmultaneously with any street railway ex-tensions that may be authorized along that thoroughfare. If an understanding can be reached on this point it is possible that the Metropolitan road may be permitted to ex-tend its line from the present terminus at the head of Connecticut avenue to the junction of Columbia road and 18th street, which will give the company the desired start in the direction of the territory that is now unsupplied with transportation fa-cilities. The section of the road, however. cilities. The section of the road, however, lying between that point and 14th street is so narrow that it is unlikely that any proposition to utilize the road for street railway purposes will be entertained by the committee

committee.

It was intimated by Messrs. Walbridge and Brown, who said that they were the advance guard of a great host of property owners who are eager for this legislation, that in the minds of many of the citizens the street railway and the street extensions. the street railway and the street extension matters are so closely identified that action upon the former will necessarily involve action upon the latter, and it is quite possible that the committee may be persuaded to take up the question of street extensions with reference to the street railway matters now pending and to give some attention to that problem, notwith-standing the determination to do nothing whatever with street extensions until the courts have finally acted upon the constitutional questions involved in the high-

To Remove Political Disabilities. Senator Daniel today introduced a, bill removing the political disabilities of Col. John Taylor Wood of this city.

Judgments to Bear Interest. Senator Pugh today introduced in the Senate the bill (H. R. 7109), recently introduced in the House, providing that all judgments in civil causes in the District of Columbia shall bear interest, Mr. Pugh proposes two amendments, which will make the bill read as follows: "Judgments in civil causes in the District of Columbia, without regard to the character of the without regard to the character of the action in which rendered, whether founded in tort or based upon contract, shall bear interest, except as against the District of Columbia, at the rate of 6 per centum until paid or satisfied; and, as against the said District, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and such interest in actions ex delicto shall run from the date of the rendition of the judgment, but in actions ex contractu it shall run from the time ascertained by the verdict of the jury in the manner now provided by law."

Mr. Pugh submitted with the bill copies of the favorable reports sent to the House of the favorable reports sent to the House committee by the District Commissioners and their subordinates.

A MAIL CAR ON FIRE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS WITH THE PRESIDENT

The Cuban Resolutions Taken to the White House.

THEY WILL TAKE THE USUAL COURSE

Gen. Schofield Said to Be Giving Counsel on Cuban Affairs.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

Upon President Cleveland alone now rests the responsibility of action in the matter of the Cuban insurrection. The Senate concurrent resolutions looking to the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents and the ultimate independence of the people were officially delivered to him early this

A certified copy of the resolutions was taken to the White House by Mr. Platt, one of the executive clerks of the Senate, and was personally handed to Private Secretary Thurber, with the request that it be submitted to the President. The latter was informed of the receipt of the resolutions, and directed that they follow the usual course of business. Accordingly, they will be sent to the State Department for preservation in the archives, like all state papers, and will also be incorporated in the book of laws annually published by the government.

sheaking into the office and robbing it, and the young woman, who claimed to be Shenk's wife, with receiving the stolen property. Shenk told Judge Cole that he is twenty-one years of age, that he came here from Virginia, where his parents live, and that he was at one time a conductor on the road. Mr. Birney stated to the court that the woman would probably plead guilty Matter of Form. road. Mr. Birney stated to the court that the woman would probably plead guilty, and he doubted whether Roberts was with Shenk at the time of the robbery. Roberts has, however, also been indicted for receiving the stolen property. The offense had, thought Mr. Birney, been committed by Sherk because he was out of work and because of his love for the young woman.

Judge Cole stated that he wished to consider the matter further before imposing Ordinarily concurrent resolutions are not forwarded to the President, as they do not require his signature, but these resolutions were laid before him, as the Armenian reso lutions were, because they express the opinion that he should tender the offices of the sider the matter further before imposing sentence, and directed that the young man be remanded to jail until Saturday next, when he will impose sentence.

United States to Spain for the recognition of Cuban independence.
Secretary Olney called early at the White House, and remained in close consultation with the President, undeterred by the notice that had been sent to the other members of the cabinet to the effect that there would be no meeting of the cabinet today.

that there would be no meeting of the cabinet today.

There is reason to believe that the meeting would have been postponed, regardless of the appearance of the measles among the children at the White House, in order to afford the President an opportunity for private deliberation with the chief member of his cabinate for there was a stem. ber of his cabinet, for there was a story current, that seemed well founded, to the effect that the two were engaged in the preparation of a special message to Congress. Of course, this was immediately assumed to relate to the Cuban situation, and to be an exposition by the President of the actual state of affairs on the as revealed in the reports of the United States consular officers and other trusted sources of information

The President's Reasons. It is reasoned that the President may feel it his duty, in view of the overwhelming majority by which the resolutions passed both branches of Congress, to come that influence him in preserving unchanged the position he has assumed toward the insurrection in Cuba, showing from the best obtainable information that has reached him that, regardless of the sympathy he may feel personally for the rebels, he is absolutely bound by the facts as he sees them, by precedent, and by the dictates of international law to persist in his attitude This, of course, means only so long as he is left free to decide upon the course to be followed by the government, and it may be that he would take an entirely different view of the matter if Congress should send to him a joint resolution embodying the features of these concurrent resolutions, and assume that by so doing the legislative branch had taken the direction of the mat-

ter out of his hands.

The President's Power. It is said that the President does not consider the passage of the concurrent resolutions as intended in the least to alter his policy, in the matter. It was within his discretion before to recognize the belligerency of the li surgents, and the status of the case in that respect has not been changed by the action of Congress. It it of New Jersey, Fenton of Ohio, Tracey of were intended to force the executive to Missouri, Catron of New Mexico. Those action in this matter the resolutions would have been put in the form of a joint measure, in which case they might be enacted into law with or without the President's approval. Inasmuch as the legislative branch preferred the concurrent form, it is assumed that it was for the express purpose of leaving the President entirely free to act, according to his best judgment, upon the information at hand.

Data Kept Secret.

Since the transmission to Congress last February of the correspondence relative to Cuba much matter has accumulated at the Department of State bearing on the later phases of the struggle. For prudential reasons these reports have been withheld from even Congress, and so it is not pos-sible to learn whether or not the state of facts as set out therein is such as to warrant any change in the attitude toward the revolution the President assumed and defined in his annual message to Congress The tests he laid down in the beginning which the revolutionists must fulfill re main unchanged, so far as can be gathered Relative to the extension of his good of-fices toward bringing about independence, It is entirely possible that the President may find it within his inclination and disposition to move in that direction as far es as he can safely, for he is on record in his message as deprecating the continuance of the present "cruel and bloody" war on

However, in either case, the President is not under the present necessity of deciding whether he will act and how upon the resolutions, and as the rainy season is all military operations for five months, it may be that the President will decide to wait further during the enforced truce before acting himself in the matter. Gen. Schofield's Presence.

To many quiet observers the appearance in the city at this time of Lieut. Gen. Schofield is somewhat significant, especially as he has been in long and frequent confererces with the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War. His business seems to relate especially to the diplomatic branch of the government, or, at any rate, he and Secretary Olney appear to have something important to talk about. They were closeted in the Secretary's office for several hours yesterday. Gossips have it that the President desires better information concerning the situation in Cuba, and that he has selected Gen. Schofield to go there to get it. He has great faith in the judgment and ability of Gen. Schofield and would not hesitate to act upon a report made by him, based upon a personal investigation of the subject. Just after the clos of the civil war Gen. Schofield went to Paris on a special diplomatic mission con-nected with French designs on Mexico and performed his duties to the greatest satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. McCreary's Opinion Representative McCreary of Kentucky. who was chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the House in the Fifty-secon and Fifty-third Congresses, speaking today as to the probable action of the Presiden

on the Cuban resolutions, said: on the Cuban resolutions, said:

"Mr. Cleveland throughout his public career has shown a disposition to investigate for himself all important public ques-

tions. While I have no doubt that he will show great respect for the expression of the Senate and House of Representatives in favor of the recognition of Cuba insurgents as belligerents, after all that was surgents as belligerents, after all that was simply an expression—it is true by an overwhelming majority of the representatives of the people, but action and responsibility are for him. I have no doubt that he has put himself in a position to secure accurate information as to the true condition of affairs in Cuba. He has ample means at his disposal for such an invention to the true to and that

Mr. Baboock Moves to Accept the Senate Measure.

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disposal for such an investigation, and that such an investigation will be made, or is now in progress, I entertain no sort of doubt. Upon its result, taken in connection with the expressed opinion of Congress, he will part." SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST IT

Gen. Henderson's Warm Advocacy of Sharing the Expense.

THOSE IN OPPOSITION

In the House today Chairman Babcock of the District committee moved that the House recede from its amendments to the Senate bill providing a free municipal library for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Powers of Vermont opposed the motion, and was recognized to lead the oppositien.

Mr. Wellington Advocates the Scante

Mr. Wellington of Maryland then took the floor to advocate the adoption of the Senate bill. He spoke of the necessity for the establishment of a public library in Washington, and of the propriety of making it a municipal affair. It is just as neccisary to have a public library as it is to have schools. Congress has devoted its ci ergies to interposition in behalf of Armenia, of Venezuela and Cuba, and would now do well to devote some attention to this crying need of the people of Washing-

Mr. Talbert in Opposition.

Mr. Talbert of South Carolina opposed Chairman Babcock's amendment, reiteratirg the objection arged by him when the bill was under consideration several weeks ago. He did not think it right for members of Congress who own property in this city to be continually asking for legislation of this kind, taxing the many for the benefit of the few. It would be just as reasonable to furnish bicycles for the people of Washington as books.

A Colorado Opponent.

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado said this bill is an entering wedge for the creation of a library of unknown expense. He said the finest library in the country is situated here, and why should another one be located here for the accommodation of the cated here for the accommodation of the people of the District of Columbia? Why not pass a resolution to give the working people access to that library. The Congressional Library is ample for all purposes, and to supply another one would be a useless expenditure of money. It would not be an expenditure for the municipality either.

Mr. Pitney Repeats Himself.

Mr. Pitney of New Jersey opposed the motion. He admitted the need of a public library, and acknowledged that the Congressional Library cannot fill that need. The question, however, at issue was who should pay for the public library. The the library and leave a surplus besides. He repeated the argument made by him upon this line several weeks ago. He resented what he called the practice of the press in sneering at members who oppose local appropriations and the imputation that new members oppose such legislation until they become property owners. If owning property blases the judgment of members of Congress, it would be better to pass a law limiting the right of members of Congress to hold property.

He resented the imputation that only members representing the less intelligent communities oppose appropriations for the District. He held that the law of 1878 press in sneering at members who oppose

District. He held that the law of 1878 was not in question in this bill.

Gen. Henderson's Strong Advocacy. "I take it that no argument is needed in the American Congress in favor of the establishment here of a free public library," said Mr. Henderson of Iova. "If there is, if any one at this day needs this question

discussed, I am not going to discuss it with "The question involved here really, as I understand it in this report, is shall the government of the United States and the government of the District of Columbia

government of the District of Columbia pay in equal proportions these expenses, which it has been proposed that the people of the District alone shall pay.

"Now there are a few thoughts that I would like to submit to the members of the House in this connection: First, stating that I am without reserve in favor of the igan, (democrats) Tyler of Virginia, Mc-Clellan of New Jersey and Lockhart of North Carolina. In the beginning the committee decided to settle the question without outside adthat I am without reserve in favor of the government, and the District of Columbia paying these expenses equally. In the first place it must not be forgotten that the general government has donated from the vice and abandoned its previously formed plan to give a hearing to the army officers a disappointment to the group of officers public domain of this country millions of acres of land for educational purposes to the various states and territories, while on the other hand the District of Columbia has given to the general government nearly five-sevenths of the whole soil in possession mittee feared that personal grievances and army prejudices might be unpleasantly aired in the investigation. In the commitof this District, and has received no aid for educational purposes in exchange for it. Again, when this donation of the soil of the District was made to the general government, it was upon the theory, and recognized by all at the time, that this would be built up as a great city, with all of the advantages which should belong to It was contended by the opponents of the

United States. "No advantage, in the way of educational facilities, can be greater—save and except-ing only the public schools—than the free public library. Again the general govern-ment has spent many thousands of dolheat has spent many thousands of dol-lars in keeping up the libraries in the sev-eral departments of the government, to which our force of clerks—somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty thousand—have the neighborhood of twenty thousand-have access. If this provision is carried out as now proposed in the pending report, and a free public library established in the District, that expense in the various depart-

ments will be substantially saved. The Act of 1878. "But now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the

fundamental question involved in this proposition, and I call your attention to the fact that the act of 1878 made the District of Columbia and the general government in a sense partners, in respect of the expenditures in the District. Since that time, or within a very few years past, there has been manifested from time to time a dis-position on the part of various members of Congress to destroy this law by indirection, though not by an effort for its absolute repeal. One gentleman, my friend from Missouri (Mr. De Armond), has attacked it in a souri (Mr. De Armonu), has actually way, and has sought to strike out the law of 1878 in the general appropriation do not know of any member of Congress since that law was adopted who ever in-troduced a bill to repeal the act of 1878, and change the system of doing business with reference to the District of Columbia

and the general government.
"Now, I like a good, square fighter, a man whose position you can always understand, and if it is the purpose of any gentleman who represents the people on this floor to seek to repeal the act of 1878, and put seek to repeal the act of 1878, and put the entire burden of the expenditures of the District, the expenses for schools, open-ing streets, repairs of streets, the mainten-ance of them, police force, the fire depart-ment and all of the varied machinery necessary for a city of this size entirely upon the people of the District of Columbia, let us get at it in a manly way by repeal-ing the act of 1878 directly, and put a new ing the act of 1878 directly, and put a new act on the statute books in its stead. But with that law on the statute book, with that principle governing the relations be-tween the general government and the District of Columbia, and recognized as binding upon both, I do not think that these indirect assaults upon the principle are